

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta } RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
27 Mott's Lane } Manager,
September 12, 1886 } Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH OCTOBER

JUDGMENT was delivered on the 14th instant by Colonel LaTouche, Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, in the case in which Captain Hughes was charged with assaulting Messrs. Setna and Jehangir Dosabhoj Framjee, and both the cases were taken together. The Magistrate held that the Captain was guilty under Section 352 I.P.C. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 in one case, and Rs. 10 in the other. Costs to the extent of Re 1-6 in each case were allowed. Light sentences like these are not calculated to bring hot-headed Anglo-Indians to their senses. They are more likely to make them haughtier still in their dealings with Indians, in whatever rank of life. An exemplary sentence once in a way and we shall probably hear less of these miserable assaults and abuses.

Apropos of the Civil Service Commission, it is interesting to know that Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Ceylon, has recently reported in favour of the larger employment of local talent in the Government service. His Excellency writes that "the time has arrived when greater facilities for the attainment of responsible posts in the Government service should be afforded to Natives of birth and education. As regards the minor appointments, the Native community has no reason to complain; nor do I think that the great majority of those who attain such appointments have any legitimate cause to look much higher;—a clerk in a Public Office in England does not usually become, and does not expect to become a Secretary of State. But to those who start from a higher position in life, there is here practically no career open in the Public Service. The Civil Service is virtually, though not nominally, closed to them, nor has any Native succeeded in entering it,—I am not sure whether any have tried to do so,—for the last ten years."

ACCORDING to a correspondent of a Bombay Paper, the inhabitants of Khergaum and adjacent

villages, in that presidency, have profited, by the example set them by the inhabitants of Ireland, and adopted a system of boycotting worthy of the inventors of that ingenious form of intimidation. The object of the boycotters' wrath is the Abkari Department. The inhabitants of the villages are said to have entered into a solemn compact not to swell the coffers of this iniquitous department by drinking spirituous liquors. A class of people called *Dhedias* have appointed a *Patel*, whose sole business it is to watch for sly toppers who break the compact, and report them to the *Punchayet* who have assumed the right of inflicting fines upon backsliders. In the event of the *Patel* failing to report cases of this kind he is liable to a fine of Rs. 25. Further, a reward of five rupees is promised to the man who may catch a *Dhedia* in the act of drinking intoxicants. The first recusant toper who will refuse to pay the fine and report the case to an English Magistrate will upset the compact.

TUESDAY 19TH OCTOBER.

OPERATIONS have been actively commenced to complete the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Bahraich to Nepalgunge, and there is every prospect that this additional length of 34 miles will be opened for public traffic in the early part of next December. About the same time, a branch line of 44 miles will be opened from Goruckpur to Uska. It is anticipated that these additional lines will almost double the traffic of this railway.

THERE seems no doubt, remarks a Hongkong paper, that Port Hamilton was occupied with the assent of the Peking Government, and they are not likely to object to the presence there of an ally who will help to keep Russian hands off the Peninsular Kingdom of Corea.

MR. E. RULE, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, is expected to return from furlough by the end of the current month, so as to be able to resume charge of his office on the 1st proximo.

AN Indore telegram to a Bombay paper states that "Dr. Leitner has succeeded in securing a handsome donation of £1,000 from the Maharajah Holkar for his institute at Woking." Every man has a right to do what he likes with his money so long his heirs do not interfere and we have no English lunacy laws current in this country.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, C. S., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, proceeds to Darjeeling for a week or so, probably to appear before the Finance Committee. The farce of a retrenchment scheme could hardly be more powerfully illustrated. The Committee actually passes through the metropolis, does not on account probably of the oppressive October heat, stop to have consultations with heads of departments and summons them to the cool heights of Darjeeling to say their say. Retrenchment indeed and with a vengeance! Could any thing be more scandalously disgraceful?

THE *Madras Mail* asserts that the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan proceeded to Europe entirely of his own accord without pressure or anything tantamount to recall from the India Office. He has thought it due to himself while holding office to supplement his epistolary by a personal explanation to the Secretary of State of his connection with his son's efforts to realise Riching's Estate, and to disabuse Lord Cross's mind of some impressions unfavourable to himself, that have been formed; he will return within the period

of three months' leave to Madras, and remain there until the expiration, on the 12th June next, of his five years' tenure of a seat in the Council. The *Mail* adds that Mr. Sullivan has borne with extraordinary equanimity the torrent of abuse that has been poured on his head during the last six months from the vials of Northern Indian journals, and it is his fixed resolve to live down the malignity he has aroused in most unexpected quarters. Mr. Sullivan's sudden departure will naturally be construed over India, as was by the *Mail*, as a proof that it had gone so wrong with him at the India Office that he had left Madras for good. The *Mail* says that it is quite likely Mr. Sullivan will settle down on his estate at Ooty, which has cost him much in reputation and been more fruitful of anxiety than in profit during the current year.

THE Bengal Mahomedans did not like to be behind hand their North Western co-religionists and got up a miniature row for the preservation of their reputation. At Domjoor, Howrah, on the 6th instant the Bijoya day, eight Mahomedans fell upon a "Doorgah Pratima," which was being taken to be immersed into a tank, and broke the images of the gods. A scuffle ensued between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, and one Hindoo received severe bruises from the *lalties* of the Mahomedans. Eight accused were arrested, and sent up for trial before the Magistrate of Howrah, who has directed a judicial enquiry. The case has created a sensation among the Hindoos.

WEDNESDAY 20TH OCTOBER.

MR. CROFT is granted three months' leave on medical certificate. Is it that the late excitement proved too much for him, or is it that the bane and the antidote should be present at the same time at the India office?

CAMPS of Exercise will this cold weather be formed at Mirut, Amballa, and Rawul Pindi.

SIR Charles Aitchison will be on tour in the Punjab from November 16th to January 14th. Is the Service Commission of which Sir Charles is the President to go touring also? The Retrenchment Excursionists do not angur well of peripatetic committees in general.

THE date of the Hon'ble R. Bourke's arrival in Madras is now definitely stated to be December, the 5th. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff will start the same day for England.

NEWS has, it is said, reached Zanzibar to the effect that the King of Uganda had murdered all the English and French converts, and that the Missionaries were in great danger.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University have, by a large majority, refused to entertain the idea of the University granting degrees in agriculture. The vote, a Bombay paper says, was not so much against the proposal as the attempt to hurry the proposal through, without a sufficient consideration.

THE persual of the following Government order dated the 8th of July 1875 will show that officials as a rule are not forbidden to contribute to newspapers:—"Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public Press; but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government any documents, papers or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have hitherto been in most

cases honorably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interest, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.⁷

THE following are the dates, as at present arranged of the Viceroy's tour after His Excellency leaves Bombay:—"November the 20th, arrive at Nandgaon at 6 P.M., drive to Rozah; November, the 22nd, leave Rozah for Aurangabad, November, the 23rd, leave for Nandgaon; November, the 24th, arrive at Hyderabad, where a halt will be made till the 28th, the departure taking place at 3 A.M., November, the 29th, arrive at Mysore where a halt will be made till December, the 2nd, when the Viceregal party will leave for Seringapatam and Bangalore, where it will arrive the same day. On the 4th of December leave Bangalore; 5th Trichinopoly; 6th, Madura; 7th, Tanjore and Vallam. Leave Tanjore on the 8th, arrive at Pondicherry at 7 A.M., on the 9th, and embark the same day for Calcutta, where arrive on the afternoon of the 13th."

THE following officers accompany the Viceroy throughout his forthcoming tour:—Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Surgeon Finlay, Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon.

THE following officers join His Excellency at various stages, proceeding for portions of the tour:—Major Cooper, Major Hamilton, Captain Leonard Gordon, Captain Lord H. Russell, Mr. H. M. Durand, Mr. A. Crawford, Commissioner at the Southern Division of Bombay, and Mr. W. Cunningham. Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department. All letters for the Viceregal party should be addressed to the Governor-General's Camp, without the addition of any post town.

THURSDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

THE total increase of the army in India, sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, amounts to 10,657 of all ranks.

PRINCE Bismarck is said to be not at present in a mood to provoke war with any of the European Powers, simply because the German Emperor, who has become very old, is fervently desirous to close his days in peace. The death of the Emperor, which may happen at any moment, will have, therefore, a very great effect on the question of peace or war.

MANIPURE has had a busy time of it of late. A Silchar correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs:—"The rebels under Chowba Sing met the Manipore forces some distance from Manipore, and succeeded in driving them back into Manipore town. Chowba Sing, fearing to be attacked in the rear in the day-time by our troops and frontier Police, who were pursuing him, took up a strong position on a hill to allow of his attacking Manipore at night. The troops coming up during the day at once attacked him. After two hours fighting, he surrendered and is now being brought into Silchar. The loss has not been great on either side."

THE Punjab University will confer the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Lord Dufferin. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will be made a Doctor of Literature.

MESSRS. Thomas Cook & Son, the Railway and Steamship Agents, have addressed the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, stating that they observe by advertisements and notices in the Indian papers that the Government of India are sending Native students and others to England on different occasions at the expense of the Government; and they have submitted for consideration whether all passages, whether direct by steamer or by the overland route, for passages paid by the Government might not be arranged for through them. They have promised to arrange for the comfortable conveyance of such passengers at the lowest possible rates, and that they will make no charge to the Government of India for the services, although the passers would receive the assistance and benefits of the Company's various agents, interpreters, &c., in just the same way as first-class tourists. A copy of the letter making these proposals has been forwarded by the Govern-

ment of India to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, with the remark that the proposal made by Messrs. Cook & Son appears to be one which might with advantage be adopted.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will not leave Simla now for Rawul Pindi as originally arranged, as the Duchess is slightly indisposed.

PROFESSOR Virchow, the great German Surgeon, has lately made an analysis of the prevalent types of color among German children; and, after German fashion, he has done his task very thoroughly, examining the color of the hair, eyes and skin of nearly seven million pupils. What is the result?

SOME people think the Native Army can't shoot. What have these people to say to the results of "The Hardinge Competition" at the Poona Rifle Meeting, in which squads of ten men from any European or Native regiment, serving in India, were eligible to compete? Separate prizes were offered for European and Native teams. The best European team (Worcestershire Regiment), armed with the Martini-Henry, scored 17 points; the best Native team (13th Bombay Infantry), armed with Sniders, scored 39 points. The Native regiments have improved in shooting immensely during the last few years.

THE *Railway Service Gazette*, of Allahabad, asserts that an impartial and strict investigation into the recent riots at Etawah will show that twelve persons were killed, and that one man "was cut clean in halves." It is to be presumed that "an impartial and strict investigation" will be made into all the recent deplorable rioting, and that the Government will endeavour to devise measures to keep the fanatic in check.

FRIDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

IT is feared that the state of Sir Charles Bernard's health will compel him to take leave very shortly.

HIS Grace the Most Revd. Dr. P. Goethals, S. J., who went to Rome a few months ago, returned to Calcutta on Monday. He has come back as Archbishop of Calcutta, being one of the members selected by the Pope for the new hierarchy just established in India. The Catholic community and all the Fathers in town received him on the Howrah platform. From the Railway Station Dr. Goethals proceeded to the Cathedral at Moorhyhatta, where a solemn *Te Deum* was sung and the Papal Benediction given.

IT is reported that the Chief Commissioner of Burma, in response to the Finance Committee's inquiries, has recommended a ten per cent. reduction of all salaries above Rs. 1,000 per month, and twenty per cent. on salaries above Rs. 2,000 per month. Drastic measures like this, are wanted if the Government is really in earnest for retrenchment. An Apology Committee may try to hoodwink the public by an illusory report; but much may be done if all officials were equally in earnest as the Chief Commissioner of Burma. The dismissal of a few clerks and *dustries* won't save much. You must have a shot at the really big game.

THE head-quarters of the Rajshayhe Division will be removed from Darjeeling to Rajshayhe in future. Darjeeling was allowed to be the head-quarters for the special benefit we believe of Lord Ulicke Browne who has now retired. The ways of our officials are truly mysterious. How can these things stand public and impartial scanning?

"THE premises and grounds of the Calcutta High Court now present an appearance quite different from what they did a few weeks ago. The different Courts have been thoroughly cleaned and set in order, the flooring, walls, and staircases, have been scoured, and all the furniture, &c., in the different Courts, renovated and polished. But the most pleasing change is in the appearance of the inner quadrangle. The walks intersecting it have been newly gravelled; the pond in the centre cleaned, and large number of ornamental shrubs planted out in the different plots. The "rockeries" in the back compound have been much improved, and everything about the place is well ordered and clean."

HER Highness the Rani of Dewas, a daughter of the late Maharaja Scindhia, has preferred a claim against the Gwalior Durbar for her jewellery worth Rs. 25,000 which was given to her in dowry and kept back by her father.

THE demolition of the Neill archway was commenced by order of the Lucknow Municipality. It has been stopped, we are glad to hear, by the orders of the Viceroy, pending a reference to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Madras School of Arts has not yet arrived at a remunerative state of existence. The expenditure last year was Rs. 32,925, and the receipts from sales, &c., only Rs. 16,044. Still, it is satisfactory to see that it is making good progress, and becoming better adapted to educational works of the country. Both the students and apprentices were very successful at the middle school examination for industrial branches, and a step in progress has been made by employing the more advanced apprentices in the teaching as well as in the preparation of original designs. A good deal of work of genuine artistic value was produced last year for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, where it has been favourably noticed. The Manufacturing Department has also made good progress, and it is hoped that the recent discovery of kaolin in Maisur will help to extend its general utility by enabling it to turn out work of a novel character. What about the Calcutta school of Arts? It costs more and yields less.

A LONDON telegram to the *Times of India* says that General the Hon. A. H. Hardinge, late Commander-in-chief of the Bombay Army, has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Sir John Adye.

SATURDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

SIR Comar Petheram has returned to Calcutta, and the vacation Court re-opened on Monday.

IN consequence of the numerous discussions which have arisen on the subject, the Pope has appointed a special commission of Cardinals to examine the question of divorce in different countries, with a view to forwarding suitable instructions on the point to all Bishops of the Catholic Church.

A JAMMOE correspondent complains that the hill streams of Anjona and Keel are so much swollen during the rains that ferry boats are absolutely useless at times. There is a proposal of bridging the two streams and the Railway authorities are prepared to incur a portion of the costs if the Road Cess Committee will come down with a subsidy as well as the Postal Department. The correspondent also suggests that the mail trains should stop at Jammoe for the convenience of passengers.

M. VAMBERY, writing from Buda-Pesth, urges England, France, and Austria to join in opposing Russia in Eastern Europe, warning them of the terrible consequences certain to result if the Asiatic world is taught to regard the Czar as omnipotent.

GERMANY several years ago, it now appears, fixed upon the pattern of a magazine rifle to be adopted for the German army, but wisely kept it secret. The new rifle is provided with a magazine holding ten cartridges. It is stated that before six months are over the whole German army will be provided with this weapon. Should a mobilisation become necessary, 1,500,000 men will be armed with the magazine rifle, while a large surplus stock will be available for further armament.

PUNDIT Saligram, of the Postal Department of the North-West Provinces, has published a Memorandum on the absorption of gold by the Natives in the North-West, which he attributes to the improved condition of the agricultural and wage-earning classes, and to the Russian scare.

THE death is announced at Gya, from cholera, of the First Prince of Cochin. The deceased nobleman, who was only aged thirty-six, was on a pilgrimage to various shrines in Upper India.

MISS Kamini Sen, B. A., has been appointed a teacher of the Bethune School in the place of Miss Chundermukhi Bose, M. A., promoted to the Lady Superintendentship.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

THE CHEMISTRY OF GHI.

At the Bengal Legislative Council the other day, Mr. Paul stated that "*Ghi* is or ought to be clarified butter." For a popular description and not a scientific definition this was good enough, and in putting it forth the learned Advocate General only followed very good precedents. As the subject is now engaging earnest attention of the people, it is as well to state that the definition is quite wrong. *Ghi* is not clarified butter. "To clarify" is "to make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate;" and in chemistry clarification means "the act of clearing or freeing liquid substances from all feculent matter i. e., the separation of the adventitious from essentials." But the process of *ghi*-making is not that of separation of foreign ingredients or dirt from butter, and therefore the word *clarify* cannot apply. As shown in a former article, butter is a very complex compound substance, of which the leading constituents are butyric, caproic, caprylic, capric, myristic, palmitic, stearic, and oleic acids in combination with Glycerine, forming different kinds of fatty matter, and generically called fat, and curd, salt and water. None of these articles are adventitious; they are all essential constituents, and none can be removed without disturbing the true character of butter. This is clearly illustrated in oleo-margarine, or American butter prepared from tallow, which contains most of the fatty compounds of butter, but not all, and hence it cannot be called butter, and the local laws of England and America require that it should not be sold as *butter*, but as *oleo-margarine*. The combination of these substances remain undisturbed by gentle heat, and so butter exposed to the mid-day June sun and melted into an oil soon returns to its original state on cooling. The heat of a stove may be substituted for the sun's rays without any detriment, provided it is not raised much above the melting point. This shows that mere melting is not enough to convert butter into *ghi*, and to indicate this in our former article we said, "*ghi* is not melted butter." To make *ghi*, the heat has to be raised to a much higher degree, so as to expel all the water, fry and precipitate the curd, drive out all those fatty acids which are volatile and produce a distinct chemical re-arrangement of the remaining fatty acids. Thus the original constitution of butter is destroyed, and a new substance is produced. Briefly of the five constituents of butter namely (1) fixed fatty acids, (2) volatile fatty acids, (3) curd, (4) salt, and (5) water, the first is changed; the second, third, and fifth are removed and the remainder is *gh*. The changes take place very much in the same way in which starch is changed into sugar, and sugar into rum. If we could correctly indicate this change by the term clarification, we could with equal propriety call rum clarified cane juice.

The different ingredients of butter vary considerably in different specimens, and it is to be presumed that *ghi* prepared from them must also vary in its composition. The amount of heat applied must also cause variations. Less than the required amount of heat will make the *ghi* liable to become rancid soon, and an excess will produce a compound called acroline which will make the *ghi* unsaleable, as it will have charred smell. The exact medium is known by experience only, no *ghi*-maker having ever resorted to the help of a thermometer. Its medium ranges within very narrow limits and hence it is that Australian farmers (we, after repeated trials, failed to produce it though they have butter in abundance at hand. It is said that butter is so cheap in some parts of Australia that it can be sold to pence a pound with profit. At that rate we could get *ghi* imported therefrom at 8 annas the seer, but at present the ascertainment of the exact amount of heat necessary

to convert butter into *ghi* is not known to Australian farmers and hence the difficulty. To avoid boring our readers with a long article on a peculiarly technical subject, we defer, for the present, from noticing the relation which the fatty matters of *ghi* bear to those of tallow, lard and suet, and now the adulteration of *ghi* with those articles becomes extremely difficult of detection. We postpone the consideration of the subject for another reason; we do not wish to give any hint to the wicked adulterators who have already so grievously disturbed Hindu domestic convenience by their villainy.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS WITH NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The *Pioneer* tells us that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended to Government that one more British Officer should be given to each Native regiment, both Cavalry and Infantry; and our contemporary thinks that in this Sir Frederick Roberts has asked for even something less than the situation demands. The Indian tax-payer is vitally interested in the question which has been raised by the Commander-in-Chief. Our military expenditure has already been increased by two millions since the Russian scare of the last year; and if one more British Officer be given to each Native regiment, both Cavalry and Infantry, the measure would involve considerable additional cost. We admit that we are not among those who advocate economy at the expense of efficiency. But at the same time we are strongly of opinion that the Government, being trustees of the revenues of India, are not justified in incurring any fresh expenditure unless absolute necessity is proved to demonstration.

The question, therefore, naturally arises—whether the increase in the number of officers in the Native Regiments recommended by Sir Frederick Roberts, is essential to their efficiency. We readily admit that His Excellency's opinions on matters military are entitled to very great weight. We cannot, however, shut our eyes to the fact that much may be said on the other side of the subject. The question of the reorganization of the Native Army was thoroughly gone into during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook. His Lordship, while Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the War Office in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, had made a name for himself in connection with Lord (then Mr.) Cardwell's Reorganization Scheme. Lord Northbrook was, therefore, eminently fitted to deal with the question of army reform, and the scheme for re-organizing the Indian army framed by his Government was approved by the Marquis of Salisbury, who was then at the head of the India office. The number of officers at present attached to a Regiment of Native Infantry is 23, of whom seven are Europeans and sixteen Natives. When Lord Northbrook took up the question of army reform in India it was argued with much ability and vigour by his opponents that the existing strength was not sufficient for securing and maintaining the efficiency of the Native Army. The matter being referred to the India office, Lord Salisbury held that this strength was sufficient for the ordinary exigencies of field service. His Lordship pointed out that in time of necessity it was in the power of Government to make a temporary increase in the number of European Officers by drawing either upon the Officers employed upon duties other than regimental, upon those absent on furlough, as well as upon those with regiments left in garrison. Lord Napier of Magdala, the then Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Henry Norman, the then Military Member of Council, agreed in advocating a small establishment of Officers with Native regiments, and they supported their views with such cogent arguments that Lord Salisbury and the India Office had no hesitation in accepting them. Sir Henry Norman went fully into the question, and, to establish the position taken up

by him, brought forward statistics of the losses of officers of the Bengal Army in different wars. He shewed that in the whole Satal Campaign only 12 European Officers of Native regiments were killed, and two dangerously, and 29 severely, wounded. Thus, the total number of officers rendered incapable of fighting was only 43, being at the rate of very little over a single officer per regiment engaged. In the battles of the Second Sikh War, which battles, every body knows, were very severely fought, the total loss amounted to one officer and a-half per regiment; while at the siege of Delhi in 1857 where the casualties were extraordinarily heavy, the loss after all did not exceed two officers and a-half per regiment. After adducing these incontestable facts and figures, Sir Henry Norman asked the pertinent question.—"Are these losses such as it would be impossible to replace?" And he shewed that even if a regiment of Native Infantry were left with five officers for a time, its efficiency would not suffer. All intelligent and unprejudiced men who carefully read the Minutes of Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Henry Norman on the subject, will be convinced that the present establishment of European officers with Native regiments is enough for the work to be done. A question which was fully considered by such statesmen as Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook and their official advisers and finally disposed of only ten years ago, should not be re-opened.

It must not be forgotten that when the authorities of the India Office decided that the existing strength of European officers with Native regiments was sufficient, they expected that under a new and improved system of selection and training the commissioned Native officers of the army would make themselves worthy of the confidence placed in, and the improved position assigned to, them. We readily admit that this expectation has not so far been fulfilled, but the responsibility for the result rests with the authorities in India. Lord Salisbury suggested the selection and appointment of Native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty and good education to hold the position of commissioned officers with the regular army. In accordance with this suggestion some direct appointments were made while Lord Napier of Magdala held the chief command; but on his Lordship's departure from India the India Office despatch on the subject became a dead letter, as is generally the case with orders which relate to the higher employment of Indians in the public service. Instead of recommending to Government that one more British officer should be given to Native regiments, Sir Frederick Roberts should have come forward to give practical effect to Lord Salisbury's views in the question of selecting and training commissioned Native officers. The importance of directly appointing educated young men of good family to the commissioned grades of the Native army cannot be overrated. Uneducated men who have risen from the ranks cannot be expected to have any very high feeling of self-respect, or a proper sense of their duties. If the Commissioned Native officers of the Army be made worthy of the improved position assigned to them, there will be no necessity for increasing the present strength of European officers with Native regiments. The financial position of the Empire makes it extremely desirable that no additional expenditure which can possibly be avoided, should be incurred.

OUR DOCTORS.

WHATEVER the sanitary condition of Calcutta may be, it goes without saying that the Metropolis boasts at the present day of more medical men, both qualified and unqualified, than what its inhabitants can manage to decently maintain. Our doctors are of all denominations and creeds, and profess, according to their fancy or qualification, allopathy, homoeopathy, Vaidyaism, Hakticism and diverse other recognised and unrecognised systems of medicine for the benefit of their patients.

is there a street of any respectability in Calcutta, where half a dozen dispensaries do not reign in all their glory of green bottles and red lanterns, and one cannot help being struck with the wonderful multiplicity in all possible and impossible street corners, of "Sawbones," as that sage of nature, Sam Weller used felicitously, though somewhat irreverently, to denominate the fraternity. We shall not stop to enquire if our young medicos indulge now-a-days in the same questionable pranks that used to delight their illustrious Bristol prototype Bob Sawyer and hope that it is not their daily amusement to turn from fencing with fire-irons in the "No admission" compounding room, to the counter with a big book and green spectacles. A late number of the *Punch* asks its readers to "look on this picture and on this," this number one being a picture of a medical student of the olden times, and this number two being an improved and modernised edition of the same species of humanity. The first 'this' has a pair of boxing gloves, pictures of prize fighters, opera dancers and other similar medical requisites to embellish his 'study' with, and puffs away with his legs outstretched on a table, on which amidst his huddled and neglected books is seated a human skull, with a hat on what used to be its head, and a pipe in its ex-month. That fortunately is not the picture of the modern medical student, whether out here or in England, and he is a much better and a sober being. If, however, when in practice, he is not driven to the extremity of sending his shop boy on an errand of leaving mixtures and pills in the wrong houses, just by way of advertisement, he is yet far from a perfect being, and few seem to care—from inability or indifference—to say any thing against the established order of things. In spite of the glut in our medical market, it is a painful fact, but one nevertheless to be taken due notice of, that the relief we get from it is neither always adequate nor satisfactory. There is scope, every one feels, though few will care to say, for improvement. Medical education in our college and schools has unfortunately come to be almost synonymous with want of culture and the Medical Faculty and the Medical Press seem to be equally blind to the urgent necessity of doing something that may effectually irradiate the evils that the non-professional public are unwilling and unable to discuss. The profession is strong and powerful, and no one of the body can be expected to listen to the voice of reason, so long as their leaders choose to maintain a discreet silence.

We are therefore very glad to notice a thoughtful and well-written paper in the September number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, in which Dr. Soorjee Kumar Sarvadhikary, one of the most distinguished and successful practitioners of Calcutta, ventures to give a few words of advice to young Indian Medical Graduates. It is not enough, we think, that they should get through a certain number of lectures and books, dissect a certain number of 'parts,' and pass their M. B's or L. M.S's as the case may be. The mind requires expansion by independent observation and it is in this that they, in common with their brethren in the arts Division of the Indian Universities, most strangely but most unpardonably, err. The writer remarks: "Notwithstanding the progress that has been made in the science of medicine of late years, it is yet in its infancy, and many centuries must elapse before it can be raised to the dignity of an exact science. Students of medicine must therefore be observant of every fact that comes before them and religiously record it with a view of its being examined carefully, not only by themselves but by other labourers in the same field. It is by faithful observation of facts and their proper generalisation that we can ever hope to contribute our quota towards the progress of the noble science whose votaries we have deliberately declared ourselves to be. How difficult it is to follow this path honestly and sincerely and to perform our self-imposed duties with zeal and singleness of purpose is only known to those who are engaged in their daily discharge as physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs, on whose tact and

judgment depend the life and happiness of their fellow-beings. Most of the followers of this noble profession devote their lives and energies for the good of their patients and in raising the profession to its highest pitch of excellence: but unfortunately there are some who do not follow it in the same catholic spirit."

The writer then goes on to explain as to why it is necessary to insist anew upon what is unquestionably the duty of every true physician. He says: "We have been led to these remarks by the complaint that every now and then comes to our knowledge by the suffering public, that their medical attendants do not pay that attention to their cases in the earlier stages of their disease which they ought and as a consequence they suffer most grievously. nay come to an untimely end, simply by their being neglected in the first instance. It has been our painful experience to come across such cases, and we cannot but sympathise with the public and consider it the bounden duty of every practitioner of the healing art, to examine the patient carefully in the earliest stage of the disease from which he is suffering, and not to neglect it when it is yet in its germinal state. How many cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, pulmonary, albuminuria, and diabetes might have been averted if the attending physicians directed their attention to them in their incipient stages, and how many valuable lives would have been spared had such a procedure been adopted in the first instance. 'A stitch in time saves nine' is a homely proverb, and in nothing is it more applicable than in the art of healing. To nip a disease in its bud should be the highest object of the practitioner of medicine, but it is impossible for him to do so unless he pays that attention to it which alone can enable him to recognise the disease in its earliest and most rudimentary stage. The training which the students of medicine receive at the various schools of medicine and in the hospitals attached to them is a very good one, but still it is not sufficient to make them thoroughly acquainted with the symptoms of the disease in its earlier stage. Most of the cases that come to hospital for treatment are generally advanced and the symptoms by which they are recognised in those institutions are not exactly those which showed themselves in the beginning. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for practitioners to learn at the bedside of *private patients* the symptoms of the disease from which their patients suffer at their very inception, and to adopt such remedial means as their knowledge of medicine enables them to successfully combat with the disease and restore health, and the complaints we hear from time to time most necessarily disappear."

With reference to the objectionable and unfortunate dogmatism of a certain class of practitioners the writer pointedly says:

"There is another complaint which is very often made by the discerning public, and that is that the practitioners of medicine are very much imbued with prejudices, and they do not allow the use of remedies which are not to be found in their recognised pharmacopœas, notwithstanding that they have been found to be efficacious where orthodox remedies have been found useless. We certainly know of many cases in which the regular orthodox remedies have proved ineffectual and in which simples of the most ordinary kind, whose virtues are not to be found in any of the recognised pharmacopœas, have effected marvellous cures, and is it right that the practitioners of medicine should reject them as useless or worse than useless? Does it not stand to reason that they should lay aside their prejudices and carefully watch the effect of those remedies, that they should make proper and impartial enquiries about the real qualities of those drugs and if found beneficial in the alleviation of human suffering, adopt them in their own practice? The science of medicine is a noble science, and its followers should be above all prejudices. They should be very catholic indeed. They should not allow their prejudices or their self-interest to be in the way of its progress. Every discovery

which has for its object the alleviation of human suffering, should be hailed by them with delight and adopted by them after due enquiries as to its genuine efficacy. We would on no account advise young practitioners to adopt untried drugs in the treatment of their patients; but we would ask them to carefully watch the effect of such remedies when used by experienced members of the profession and not to discard them in the way it is generally done."

The writer hits the right remedial measures of some of the prevailing evils of the profession when he observes:

"It is incumbent on medical graduates to devote their attention to the elucidation of facts from the several systems of medicine in vogue in this country, and arrive at a proper appreciation of their worth from a scientific point of view. If, as we believe, they contain, medicines of a superior order in the treatment of diseases and in the alleviation of human suffering, is it not proper for them to analyse them chemically and microscopically and show their proper value before the scientific world? We firmly believe that it is by such means that our native brethren can hope to be most useful to their community. The European system of medicine is certainly a very advanced one so far as it has gone; but there are various branches of medicine which the European system has not yet touched and which the old *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* of India practised most successfully in in ancient days, and the record of which is to be found in the *Ayurveda*, *Susruta*, and other books of medicine extant, and we again urge on our native graduates to devote their earnest attention to them and we feel sure their labours will be crowned with success. Thousands of our countrymen who do not avail themselves of the European system of medicine, either from their prejudice, or from a belief that it is not so excellent as the old *Vaidya* or *Hakimi* system, will have their minds disabused of such prejudices and betake themselves to the use of those medicines which will heal their diseases and restore their health when they know that those under whom they place themselves are fully conversant with the different systems of medicine ancient and modern."

This advocacy of harmony of "antagonistic" systems, will not, let us hope rouse, a hornet's nest. The words of advice are not for those who are too old to profit by them. But it is possible that they may help in awakening in the yet unsophisticated minds of our youthful doctors, the belief that there is something really valuable in the much derided olden systems of medicine of India, and that the art of healing was understood by their forefathers much better than by them. A self-sufficient assumption of one's own supreme knowledge is fatal in the case of a student of medicine, and it is a thousand pities that means have not yet been devised to make him understand that there is much in heaven and earth beyond his limited individual "athies."

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE history of the admission of Indians into the Civil Service, has been that of the struggle between the excise officer and the smuggler. Justice and fair play, so dear to John Bull, insist upon the people of this country being allowed a fair share in the administration and have enacted very salutary laws on the subject; but bureaucracy has always managed to get the better of them. There has been no want of sanctimonious professions on the part of the latter, but they do not rise above mere professions. Some thing of the kind is now at hand. Lord Dufferin has appointed a commission to settle once for all the important and vexed question. And the profession of good will for the people is profuse. The Secretary of State has indicated his view that the Commission should be required to devise a scheme which may be reasonably hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive

employment in the public service. This reads very well on paper, but no one can look at it with the smallest care without perceiving that it is hollow. We are strongly of opinion that this question, the importance of which can not be exaggerated, should not have been referred for enquiry to a Commission appointed in India for that purpose. This is a subject which should have been left to be dealt with by the Parliamentary Committee which Her Majesty's Government have promised to appoint early next year. We are firmly convinced that no commission appointed in India for the purpose of considering the Civil Service Question, can be expected to do full justice to the claims of the children of the soil to higher and more extensive employment in the public service. A Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee in which the Anglo-Indian element does not predominate, can alone deal with a subject of such importance and difficulty in a satisfactory manner. The whole history of British rule in this country conclusively establishes the fact that all political reforms, all concessions of popular rights, have been the out-come of Parliamentary enquiries into Indian affairs. Bureaucrats are always jealous of their rights and privileges, and can never think of surrendering an iota of them unless compelled to do so. We do not desire to speak harshly of the present holders of power in British India; but it is a truism that a bureaucracy never does reform. That man must, indeed, have a faith which would find no difficulty in removing mountains, who can believe that a Commission composed mainly of Anglo-Indian officials will do full justice to the claims of the children of the soil to higher and more extensive employment in the public service? We can never persuade ourselves to believe that these gentlemen will devise a scheme which would gratify the legitimate and honorable ambition of Indians to take a fair share in the administration of their own country. The history of the ill-fated Ilbert Bill proves this to demonstration. When Anglo-Indian officials could not even brook the idea of half-a-dozen selected Indians being invested with power to try European British subjects in criminal cases, what hope is there that they would devise a liberal scheme for the admission of our countrymen to higher and more extensive employment in the public service? If the Government sincerely desire that this important question should be dealt with in a spirit of fairness and genuine statesmanship, it must be referred to the Parliamentary Committee which will be appointed next year to enquire into the operations of the Government of India Act of 1858.

Our suspicions are the more roused when we read in the Government resolution that any scheme for the admission of Indians to higher employment, to be entirely satisfactory would require Parliamentary legislation hereafter. So far as we are in a position to judge, no fresh legislation is wanted. All that is required to do full justice to the claims of our countrymen to higher and more extensive employment in the public service, is to give effect to the laws on the subject which have been already passed by Parliament. More than half a century ago Parliament had, by a formal statute, declared the eligibility of Natives of India to employment in the higher offices of the State in their own country. The Charter Act of 1833 contained the following provision on the subject:—"That no native of the said territory nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason of religion, place of birth, descent or colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place or office or employment whatever under the said company." This statutory declaration was followed by a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, containing their interpretation of the Act of Parliament. They wrote:—"They conceive the section to mean there shall be no governing caste in British India, that whatever other tests of qualification may be adopted no subject of the King, whether of Indian, or, British, or

mixed descent, shall be excluded from the posts usually conferred on our Uncovenanted servants in India, or from the Covenanted service itself, provided he be otherwise 'eligible.' But all this was sound and fury signifying nothing, as long as the Covenanted Civil Service remained the monopoly of the nominees of the Directors of the East Indian Company, no Native of India could find admission into its ranks. On the renewal of the charter of the Company in 1853, the Service was thrown open to public competition, from which the Indian subjects of Her Majesty were not excluded. This was all right and proper. But it was soon after neutralized. London being made the seat of competition, entrance of Indians into the Covenanted Service was practically barred. The Duke of Argyll, while Secretary of State for India, wrote in 1868;—"In the 14 years during which competitive examination in England has been the sole door of admission to the covenanted civil service, not more than 16 Native candidates have appeared, and only one of these has succeeded. Hence it is clear that the regulations, which forbid the appointment to the covenanted civil service of any person, who shall not have successfully gone through competitive examinations held in England are regulations which practically exclude the Natives of India from that service." Accordingly, his Grace carried through Parliament a Bill which, to use his own language, "will set free the Government of India (under rules and regulations yet to be determined upon) to appoint Natives to all or any of the offices now exclusively confined to the Covenanted Civil Service." But this was again mere profession and nothing more. Its practical effect was limited to the abolition of the State scholarships. The Act was passed in 1870 and no action was taken on it until 1879 when Lord Lytton discredited it by constituting under it that miserable abortion, the Statutory Civil Service. This being the case, we do not see the necessity for fresh Parliamentary legislation, unless, indeed, its object be to exclude the Natives of India altogether from the ordinary covenanted civil service. We fear some such thing is contemplated by the Government of India. The reader will remember that Lord Lytton in laying his scheme for the Statutory Civil Service before the Secretary of State, recommended that "when this special Native service is constituted the ordinary Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives." Lord Cranbrook, who was then at the head of the India office, did not look upon this proposal with favour. His lordship thought that there was no hope of such a retrograde measure being sanctioned by Parliament; it was, however, hoped that the reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination would absolutely bar the entrance of Natives into the covenanted Civil Service through the door of competition. That hope has been all but fully realized. Only three or four Natives of India have sought their way into the Covenanted Service in spite of the reduction of the age-limit effected by Lord Salisbury. If the commission which has just been appointed recommend that the ordinary covenanted civil service be closed to Indians by law, the hands of the Government would be greatly strengthened in carrying out through Parliament the measure on which Lord Lytton had set his heart. Unless the Government of India has some such object in view, it is difficult to understand what it means when it says that any scheme for the admission of Natives of India to higher employment to be entirely satisfactory would require Parliamentary legislation hereafter.

We are no prophets, but we may boldly assert that the report of the Commission as proposed to be constituted, will go dead against us. It will abound in lofty protestations of good will and sympathy but the hedges against the Indians will at the same time be greatly strengthened.

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THE NEW EVANGEL OF RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

SINCE the beginning of British rule in India, we have received repeated pledges of the intention of Government to remain perfectly neutral in all matters connected with the religion and the religious usages and customs of the subject peoples. The words used on such occasions were absolute and unqualified. Nothing was reserved, or left in doubt. Our Gracious Sovereign renewed the pledge when she assumed the direct Government of this country in 1858. Though this proclamation has been characterised by Sir James Stephen and others as a hushing speech and no better, full of sweet words but meaning nothing, the Indians look upon it as the charter of their social and religious liberty, and we sincerely hope and trust that the day will never come when they shall have to doubt the inviolability of the pledges of their sovereigns. It must at the same time be admitted that amidst a hundred different nationalities, cherishing greatly varying and not unoften diametrically opposite or discordant doctrines circumstances sometimes must arise when, for administrative and legislative purposes, it is necessary to interpret the true meaning of the pledge. However undesirable it may be to resort too often to such exigencies, it is undeniable that the ruling authorities must at times have recourse to it. We look upon it in the same light in which we view the power of the Judges of the highest Courts of the country to expound the true meaning of our laws. We are well aware of the evils which arise from contradictory decisions and the growth of case-law, but there is no means of avoiding them. They are due to the imperfect nature of human language and human intellect, and must be borne. There is no way out of them. And what is true of legal constructions is equally so of imperial administration. Weak or prejudiced Viceroys and Governors, like our weak judges whose official character Mr. Phillips, a Government Secretary, has so unmercifully stigmatised in the last *Calcutta Review*, may interpret and have, at times, interpreted the pledges of our sovereigns in highly injurious ways; but such evils are inherent in our political condition, and we must bear them. It is a relief, however, to note that wrong interpretations have not been frequent, and the one which we have this day to bring to the notice of our readers is, as it stands, certainly not open to any such charge.

The agitation which Mr. Malabari, a foreigner, set on foot for the reform of the marriage laws of the Hindus, was, at an unlucky moment, taken up by a weak Viceroy for enquiry, with a view to ultimate legislation. The enquiry having been completed it fell to the lot of Lord Dufferin to pronounce judgment, and this has now been done in an official resolution published in the *India Gazette*. Its substance is that "all the Local Governments and administrations exhibit complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of the legislative action and the imposition of the executive disqualifications which Mr. Malabari advocates, and the Governor General in Council agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at on the subject by the local authorities." The Governor General then proceeds to expound the law on the subject, or, as we take it, to record his commentary on the pledge given us by our benign sovereign. He says:

"In dealing with such subjects as those raised in Mr. Malabari's Notes, the British Government in India has usually been guided by certain general principles. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will enforce the law. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. When caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with such matters as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of Civil or Criminal Courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered either desirable or expedient."

In the application of such general principles to particular cases, there is doubtless room for differences of opinion; but there is one common-sense test which may often be applied with advantage in considering whether the State should or should not interfere in its legislative or executive capacity with social or religious questions of the kind now under notice. The test is, "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" If not, it is desirable that the State should abstain from making a rule which it cannot enforce without a departure from its usual practice or procedure.

If this test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why his Excellency in Council considers that interference by the State is undesirable, and that the reforms advocated by Mr Malabari, which affect the social customs of many races, with probably as many points of difference as of agreement, must be left to the improving influences of time, and to the gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education.

It is true that the British Government in India has by its legislation set up a standard of morality independent of, and in some material respects differing from, the standard set up by caste; and it may be that the former standard has had some beneficial effect in influencing native customs, practices, and modes of thought. But legislation, though it may be didactic in its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes; and in the competition of influence between legislation on the one hand, and caste or custom on the other, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the Legislature should keep within its natural boundaries, and should not, by overstepping those boundaries, place itself in direct antagonism to social opinion.

We congratulate our countrymen on this decision of the case by the representative of our honored Empress. It is eminently just and perfectly satisfactory, and all honor is due to the noble statesman for having arrived at it. Indeed, the people never doubted that such would be the decision under Lord Dufferin. It is to be hoped that our future rulers will be guided by principles as sound and satisfactory, and no popularity-hunting claptrap and hypertrophied ideas of governmental duty will ever lead to any obnoxious interference with the domestic rules of subject races by an alien Government.

Latest News and Notes.

The rich district of Hoogly promises to be thoroughly tapped at no distant date, and we are glad that Indian gentlemen of influence and opulence are coming forward in right earnest to lend the weight of their position to schemes of improving communications with the interior of the district. The latest proposal is to construct a steam tramway from Howrah to Seakhala Via Jonai, on the old Benares Road. The line will be only twenty miles long and will cost about three lacs of Rupees. Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co. of this city have guaranteed to construct and work the line at their own risk and expense, as soon as a lac of Rupees has been raised by subscription, by means of shares of a hundred rupees each. The figures quoted by the projectors in the prospectus they have issued, show a sure profit of 10½ per cent on the capital outlay, and there should not be much difficulty in getting together the requisite amount. The scheme will have every public confidence when we say that among the projectors are distinguished men like Baboos Joykissen Mukerjee, Chunder Kanta Mukerjee, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee, Poorno Chunder Mukerjee, Hem Chunder Gosain, and Babu Anurup Chunder Mookerji. Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co., of 32 Jackson Ghat Street, have undertaken to register the shares and receive payments therefor by instalments. We need hardly say that we wish the projectors every success.

THE Government has conferred a veritable boon on small landholders by allowing payment of Government Revenue by means of postal money orders. Those who ever have had the misfortune of attending the Collector's *kutchari* on the terrible "Sale days" for paying in Government Revenue, will hail the concession with genuine joy, and the pity is that for the present only Revenues under fifty rupees will

be received by post, and the experiment will be confined to Burdwan, Bancoora, Beerboom, Midnapore, Hoogly, Dacca, Fureedpore, Backurgunge and Mymensing. The poor landholder has to provide for travelling, Amla *kharach*, and muktear *kharach* and a lot of other vexatious and unnecessary *kharaches*, besides undergoing various annoyances, all of which he will now be rid of on payment of a little commission to the Post Office. The system has worked admirably in the North Western Provinces for some time, and it cannot otherwise be the case in Bengal. By extending the system to larger amounts and to Putneedars and Durputneedars the Government will materially lessen the hardships that these doomed classes of landholders are being constantly subjected to. Due allowance, however, must be made for miscarriage by post and so on, and it will be but a jump from the frying pan to the fire, if the "Sun set law" is applied in all its rigour for the fault of a lazy or dishonest postal clerk or peon. The change comes in force from the first of the next month. The rules have but to be widely known in the country in order to make the scheme a success.

A Simla telegram announces the death in Nepal of Kakoo Maharani the widow of Nana Sahib. Are we to understand, that our Foreign authorities guarantee that she was a widow after all and not wife?

ACCORDING to a contemporary it is generally believed that Sir Charles Turner will be selected, as the "English lawyer of judicial experience," for the new Commission on the Indian Civil Service question. Sir Charles deservedly commands popular respect for his ability and sympathy for the people of the land.

THE dirt and filth raked up by the notorious Rungpore "Deer" case, which has been fully reported in the *Statesman* and the *Indian Mirror*, display the amenities of Mofussil official life to no great advantage. Messrs. Newbery and Shuttleworth come out of the business very poorly indeed, and it would not be too much to ask the authorities to take due note of all that transpired at the trial. It is intolerable that purdah ladies and respectable gentlemen in the Mofussil should be *hairan*ed *parshamed* by public officers, because forsooth they can't get your elephants and equipages for hunting and pleasure excursions. That the Government resolution prohibiting loan by public officers of peoples' equipages &c. should have been so deliberately set at naught should also be a cogent reason for Government moving in the matter.

WITHIN the last few days a novel change has come over the Bulgarian politics. The Porte, whose interest unquestionably is to preserve Bulgaria against Russian aggression, has suddenly changed front, and is very anxious to bring about a reconciliation of Bulgaria with Russia. The Grand Sobranjee has been summoned to meet on the 27th Instant and Gabden Effendi, the Turkish representative at Sofia who was suddenly called to Constantinople last month, is doing his best to get the meeting postponed. He is said to be charged by the Turkish Government to try and bring about a Russo-Bulgarian reconciliation but has been assured by M. Stanbuloff that the meeting of the Grand Sobranjee cannot be postponed if that is one of the conditions of the reconciliation. He has warned Gabden that the days of Turkey are numbered if Russia enters Bulgaria. Russia, who, it appears has succeeded in cajoling the Sultan into friendliness, will now have no lack of excuses, for the suzerain of Bulgaria is now on her side. She can, therefore, afford to be sanctimonious enough to say that she does not intend to occupy Bulgaria, unless 'unforeseen circumstances' compel her to do so. The Bulgars may be very fond of heroic Alexander, and there may be some difficulties that way again as England and some other powers have assured Russia that they will disapprove of the Prince's re-election. The Bulgarian affairs therefore are far more complicated than ever. The unanimity existing between Russia and Turkey naturally excites much apprehension and may lead to no good, from a British point of view at any rate. The Great Powers have agreed to allow Russia to take the lead in the settlement of Bulgaria in conformity with the Berlin Note. The Bulgarians are therefore naturally in a state of despair. General Kaulber in the meanwhile complains angrily of the coercion and maltreatment of Russophile Bulgarians by the Bulgarian authorities. Combined pressure is being

brought to bear on Bulgaria by Russia and Turkey, and the inaction of the other Powers from whom they expected support has considerably depressed the Bulgarians, who meditate yielding to the demands of Russia.

THE following cutting from the last letter of the London correspondent of the *Englishman* will, we have no doubt, interest many of our readers:—"From a philological point of view nothing could possibly be more interesting or more valuable than any illustration of the various processes by which Sanskrit developed, or degenerated, through the various Prakrits into the modern vernacular dialects of Northern and Western India. Regret has been freely and generally expressed at the absence of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, who, it was hoped, would have attended as the worthy representative of the Bengal Presidency. Should Dr. Mitra ever make it possible to visit Europe, he will find that his reputation has preceded him. I can assure him of a cordial welcome at any future Congress of Orientalists. But why should not one of these Congresses be held at Calcutta? In these days of quick transits and cheap overland return tickets, when members of Parliament, and even busy Under-Secretaries of State, think nothing of taking a run out to India, surely there should be no insuperable difficulties in the way of holding an Oriental Congress, for once, in the very home of Orientalism, and in the city sacred among Orientalists to the memory of Sir William Jones. The Archduke Renier, the popular "Protector," is the president and patron of this year's Congress. I would venture to suggest that additional lustre would be shed on the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, if before its termination, his Excellency were to perform the same pleasing functions in Calcutta."

News has been received of the death of Major General Sir Herbert Macpherson on board the gunboat *Irrawaddy* on her trip from Mandalay to Rangoon. The General caught a malarial fever when at Bhamo and within a fortnight fell a victim to it. The aggravation of the illness seems to have been sudden, for no notice of it had been sent before. He entered the army in 1845, and obtained his baptism of fire in the first Persian war, but his distinction as an able officer dates from the time of the Indian mutiny, during which he took a prominent part in the Cawnpur and Oudh campaigns. Since then he was foremost in all the wars, little and great, of the North West Frontier, and Afghanistan. He had charge of a Division at the battle of Candahar and his services on the occasion were highly appreciated and rewarded with a K. C. B. In the Egyptian campaign he commanded the Indian Division. Returning from the campaign he obtained the command of the Allahabad Division, whence he was promoted to the Malras command and thence only the other day to Upper Burma. By his death the Indian Government has lost one of its ablest officers, and all who knew of his services to India must mourn his loss.

BABU NILAMBAR MUKERJI the late Finance Minister to the Maharaja of Kashmir is in our midst once more. We welcome him back from his toils and his anxieties for the welfare of a Prince who has ill-requited his manifold and valuable services. There is evidently a determination in some quarters to make it too hot for Bengali gentlemen of ability and intelligence to remain in the Native Courts and the casting of the Kashmir minister is but a prelude of what may now be looked forward to in other quarters. By his independent manliness and his unflinching devotion in the cause of his master, the educated Bengali, in a Native Court has naturally many enemies, who naturally again came to have friends in high quarters. Babu Nilambar Mukerji's retirement from Jammu has been the signal for fresh outbreaks in the Kashmir officialdom and the Maharaja has already fallen out with the Prime minister and several gentlemen are running for the post. It is not improbable that the scale may turn once more in favour of Babu Nilambar Mukerji in the Court. Several other Bengali officials resigned the State service with their leader.

THE members of Subordinate Judicial Service do well to take advantage of the lengthened Dusserah holidays to hold their Annual Reunion at Calcutta. We are glad to see that they held their fourth Reunion on Monday last at the Chitpore Garden House of our distinguished townsman Babu Doorga Charan Law C.I.E. The latest phase of use-

fulness of the Association formed by the reunionists is the starting of something like a provident fund, out of which the members on resigning or retiring from the service, or their representatives in case of death, will be allowed a bonus, in addition to the amount actually paid in. The subscription to the fund is 2 per cent, we believe, of one's salary. Munsifs and Sub-judges, what with their inadequate pay and what with frequent transfers, are proverbially poor and it would be an incalculable advantage if something could be done to enable them to lay by a little against times of difficulty.

THE Royal Bengal Circus this year propose to carry on operation on a large scale, and we are glad to be informed that they have obtained permission to occupy a portion of the maidan where a commodious tent is being pitched. They begin by the end of October.

Telegrams.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught now propose to leave Simla on Monday, but their departure is not definitely settled as the Duchess still continues indisposed.

GENERAL Sir Frederick Roberts will probably proceed to Burma to direct operations there, owing to the death of General Sir Herbert Macpherson.

News has been received that the Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Charikar on the 12th—all well. The inhabitants appear to be very friendly. The Commission repeats its expectation of reaching Kabul by the 15th of October.

A MYNHA correspondent telegraphs the report that General Macpherson considered that martial law was essential to the pacification of the country, but that Sir Charles Bernard is of a contrary opinion.

THE report of disturbances in Badakhshan is said to be entirely without foundation.

RUMOURS are current that the Czaritch is seriously ailing.

It is reported that cholera has altogether ceased in Italy, but is on the increase in Buda-Pesth.

DISASTROUS gales have taken place throughout England, and many parts of the country have been flooded. Shipwrecks attended by heavy loss of life have been numerous all along the coasts.

ADVICES from Canada state that the French party have gained Quebec in the provincial elections, and defeated the Government.

Rustem Pacha has made representations to Lord Iddesleigh respecting Egypt, but the tenour of them is as yet unknown.

THE French press, replying to the attacks of the London papers, deny that France is seeking a war or that she is intriguing. The tendency of France, they add, is rather pacific than otherwise, and her army is more for defensive than offensive purposes. The *Temps* deplores the spirit of rivalry and jealousy of the English, and urges the more serious journals to strive to improve the relations between France and England.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chro-

nic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Acknowledgments.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications:—

1. The Criminal Justice Report of Lower Burma. 1885.
2. Trip Round the World. By Mr. Khurdo.
3. Annual Report of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society 1885-6.
4. The Effective Advertiser for September.
5. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for August 1886 and for five months 1st April to 31st August 1886 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1884 and 1886.
6. Theosophist October 1886.
7. Voice of India September 1885.
8. A list of Agricultural Implements and machines which have been tested during 1885-86 and found efficient and useful.
9. A list of implements and machines which have met with marked success in India during 1882-3 and 1885-6.
10. The Drinking Habits of the People of India, a paper read at the British and Colonial Temperance Congress July 14th 1886.
11. The Indian Magazine. October 1886.
12. Accounts of trade by land of British India with Foreign countries for three months, April to June 1886.
13. The Depreciation of Silver. By an Indian.
14. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1885-56.
15. Report on Police Administration in the Punjab for the year 1885.
16. Report of the Agricultural Department in Assam.
17. Technical and Scientific Education in Bengal By P. N. Bose Esq B. Sc. (London) F. G. S.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—October 20. 1886.

General.—16th Oct—Mr G Leith is apptd to be substantive pro tempore Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, from date on which he received charge, during the absence of Mr F J Marsden.

18th Oct—Mr A E Staley, A M and C, on furlough, is apptd to be a J M and D C of the second grade, vice Mr H A D Phillips.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, D M and D C, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the dist of Gya.

Moulvie Mobaruk Ali, O D M and D C, Monghyr, is apptd temply to be a D M and D C, of seventh grade.

Police.—9th Oct—Mr A S Judge, Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on medl certe.

Education.—9th Oct—Dr C A Martin, Insptr of Schools, Eastern Circle, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

Marine.—18th Oct—Mr A M Jackson is apptd to be Comar of the steamer *Undaunted* from date on which he took charge of his duties.

Jails.—14th Oct—Mr. A B Bernard, Offg Dy Comr of Police, Calcutta, is apptd to be a Visitor of the Alipore Jail, vice Mr J Lambert, C I E, on furlough.

Mr Bernard is also apptd to be a member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders, vice Mr J Lambert, C I E, on furlough.

Opium.—9th Oct—Mr J S R Innes, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months on medl certificate.

Medical.—29th Sept—Asst Surg Debendro Nath De. First Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medl College, Calcutta acted as resident Surg, Medl College Hospl, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, from 22nd Feby

to 2nd May, 1880, inclusive, and from 10th May to 5th Aug, 1886.

24th Oct—Mr A B Bernard, Offg Dy Comr of Police, Calcutta, is apptd to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylums at the Presdy, vice Mr J Lambert, C I E on furlough.

Forest Department—Bengal—16th Oct—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

Mr J C Mendes, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, is transfd from the Kurseong sub-divn of the Darjeeling Divn to the charge of the Palamow sub-divn of the Chota Nagpore Divn.

Mr C A G Lillingston, Dy Comr of forests, is transfd from the Palamow sub-divn of Chota Nagpore Divn to the charge of the Kurseong sub-divn of the Darjeeling Divn.

Mr W M Green, Dy Consvr of Forests, Darjeeling sub-divn, will assume charge of the Kurseong sub-divn from Mr J C Mendes, and will hold charge of that sub-divn, in addn to his other duties, until relieved by Mr Lillingston.

Mr. E E Wyly, Sub-Asst Consvr of Forests, is transfd from the Khorda sub-divn of the Orissa Divn to the Sunderbans Divn, to which divn he will be attached with head-quarters at Khoolna. Mr H H Davis, Dy Consvr of Forests, Orissa Divn, will hold charge of the Khorda sub-divn of that divn in addn to his other duties until further orders.

Public work Department—Bengal—18th Oct—Mr G W Sweet, Dy Examr, second Grade, Central Office of Accts, Bengal, passed the deptl standard Examn in Hindustani on 23rd ult.

Mr C P Warde, Asst Engr, third grade, attached to the Hazaribagh Divn, having passed the examn on the 28th Sept, is promoted to Asst Engr, second grade from that date.

Mr J H Wilson, Supg Engr, Class I (tempy rank), Western Circle, is granted 24 months furlough from 12th prox.

Railway.—18th Oct—Mr C Von Ahn, Exe Engr, third grade, Benares-Cuttack-Pooree Rlwy Surveys, is granted three months privilege leave, from 20th Oct.

Advertisements.

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY AND PRESS.

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NEW BOOKS

১ রৈবতক (কাব্য)... প্রসিদ্ধ কবি শ্রীনবীনচন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত—মহাভারত কি, এবং কৃষ্ণজীবনের মূল মন্তব্য বা কি এই কাব্যে তাহা বুঝান হইয়াছে ... ১৮০

২ কড়ি ও কোমল (গীতিকবিতা)... সুকবি শ্রীরবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর প্রণীত—এত গুলি হুললিত মধুর খণ্ডকবিতার একত্রে সমাবেশ বাঙ্গালার আর দেখা যায় নাই ২

৩ সাবিত্রী বিখ্যাত সাবিত্রী না.ইব্রেরীর অধিবেশনসমূহে বঙ্গের প্রধান লেখকগণ কর্তৃক পঠিত প্রবন্ধাবলী ১১০

৪ প্রদীপ, ৫ কনকাজলি কবি শ্রীঅক্ষয়কুমার বড়াল প্রণীত—সমস্ত পত্রাদিতে ভূয়সী প্রশংসিত(প্রত্যেক) ১০

৬ হিন্দুধর্মের উপদেশ, ৭ পরোলোকতত্ত্ব, ৮ প্রলয়তত্ত্ব... আধ্যাত্মের উচ্চভাব এই সকল পুস্তকে বিশেষ রূপ সমালোচিত হইয়াছে—হিন্দুশাস্ত্রের প্রকৃত মর্মগ্রাহী শ্রীচন্দ্রশেখর বসু প্রণীত (প্রত্যেক) ২

কল্পনা—সমালোচনী মাসিক পত্রিকা, বাঙ্গালার প্রায় সমস্ত প্রসিদ্ধ লেখক ইহাতে নিয়মিত রূপ লিখিতেছেন। বঙ্গদর্শন বলিয়াছেন—“কল্পনা যদি কখন উঠিয়া যায়, বুঝিব, বাঙ্গালী গ্রাহকের কলক অপরিহার্য।” ডিমাই ৮ পেজি, ৬ ফর্ম্যা, বার্ষিক মূল্য ১৮০ মাত্র, ডাক মাং ১০০ আনা। এ প্রকার বৃহদায়তন উচ্চ অঙ্গের পত্রিকা এত মূল্যে আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই।

Peoples Library—78 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Board of Agra for the construction of a Light Tramway for the removal of night-soil, road, and latrine sweepings &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required as owing to the peculiar location of some parts of the city, the night-soil, sweepings &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions. It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The tenders should include the cost of Tipping Wagons, rails, sleepers &c. &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also state if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so, at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 19th November 1886. Apply to the Secretary Municipal Board of Agra.

SHRO NARAYN,
Secretary.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY Ltd.
DIVIDEND.

A Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., for the half year ending 30th June 1886 has been declared this day, and will be paid to the Shareholders on and from the 23rd instant on presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

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The agent and Chief Engineer B. and North-Western Railway Company is prepared to receive tender for the annual supply of consumable stores to this Company for the year 1887.

Tender forms with conditions and list of stores are procurable on payment of Rupees three for each set on application to the storekeeper, Bengal and N. W. Railway Company, Sonapur.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the annual supply of consumable stores" and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. and N. W. Railway Company and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.

The agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway Company reserved to himself the right to reject any or the whole of the tenders.

Rupees five hundred as earnest money must accompany each tender to prove bona fides of intending tenderers.

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